

STAFFORD COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL AND PURCHASE OF DEVELOPMENT
RIGHTS COMMITTEE MINUTES
October 24, 2011

The meeting of the Stafford County Agricultural and Purchase of Development Rights Committee for Monday, October 24, 2011, was called to order at 7:00 p.m. by Chairman Tom Coen in the County Administration Conference Room of the County Administration Building.

Members Present: Coen, Clark, Adams, McClevey and Hunt

Members Absent: O'Hara

Staff Present: Baker and Medina

1. Call to Order

Mr. Coen: Okay, if you'll call the roll and then we can get rolling.

Ms. Medina: Tom Coen.

Mr. Coen: Here.

Ms. Medina: Robert Hunt. Absent. Gail Clark.

Mrs. Clark: Here.

Ms. Medina: Marty McClevey.

Mr. McClevey: Here.

Ms. Medina: Peter O'Hara. Absent. Jeff Adams.

Mr. Adams: Here.

Ms. Medina: We have a quorum.

Mr. Coen: Thank you very much. Alright, approval of minutes. We have the August minutes and the September minutes.

2. Approval of Minutes – August 22, 2011 and September 26, 2011 PDR minutes

Mr. Adams: I never saw the August minutes.

Mrs. Baker: I sent those about a week ahead of the September ones.

Mr. Adams: Okay, then I... alright.

Mr. Coen: Does anybody need a hard copy? Okay. Do we have a motion to accept the August minutes?

Mrs. Clark: I so move.

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Mr. Coen: Okay, is there a second?

Mr. McClevey: I second it.

Mr. Coen: Second by Mr. McClevey, all those in favor of accepting the August minutes say aye.

Mr. McClevey: Aye.

Mrs. Clark: Aye.

Mr. Adams: Aye.

Mr. Coen: Aye, opposed? Alright, so no we move to the September 26th minutes.

Mr. Adams: Those I have read so I will make a motion to approve the September 26th minutes.

Mr. Coen: Okay. We have a motion for the 26th, is there a second?

Mr. McClevey: I did not read them so...

Mrs. Clark: I did read them. There was one place where...

Mr. Coen: Okay, so if you will second it then we can go back and amend it.

Mrs. Clark: I will second it.

Mr. Coen: Okay, now we can have a discussion on it. Go ahead Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Clark: Okay. There was one place that, you know, it was back towards the back and it's not huge, it says something about FFA but it was FSA but that is so minor that it not worth...

Mrs. Baker: Page 25. They got the FSA pilot program. It should be FFA?

Mrs. Clark: No, there is one place where it say FFA and it should be FSA.

Mr. Coen: Page 24, line 1113.

Ms. Medina: Okay. It should be FSA.

Mrs. Clark: Yeah.

Mr. Coen: F as in Frank, S as in Sam.

Ms. Medina: We can fix that.

Mr. Adams: A as in agriculture.

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Mr. Coen: Alright, so do you... so now you amend you motion to accept it with her correction.

Mr. Adams: Oh yeah, I make a motion to accept the September 26th minutes with the amendment made by Gail.

Mr. Coen: Okay. And Gail seconds it?

Mrs. Clark: Second.

Mr. Coen: Alright, all those in favor of accepting the minutes say aye?

Mr. McClevey: Aye.

Mrs. Clark: Aye.

Mr. Adams: Aye.

Mr. Coen: Aye, opposed? Alright and we have done that. Alright, staff update, and we do appreciate, even though you are not feeling well, that you came all the way out here tonight.

3. Staff Update

- PDR Funding

Mrs. Baker: I believe I sent an email, in case everybody didn't get it, we did have the funding, the \$66,000 from FY2011 that the Board did appropriate at their meeting on the 18th. So they appropriated that and authorized us to submit the application for the matching funds through the state and that was submitted last Thursday, it was due on Friday. So that went to the state, so that what the mean is, we are really not going to have enough to do an actual round at this point but we can talk about how we want to deal with doing a round when the application gets approved. It will likely be, I would say, February, before actual agreements are sent. So in essence, we will have until February 2014 to spend the funds. Between now and then, one thing we can do is get our... the FY2012 roll back tax revenue, we can add that to the pot and have a larger share. We don't need to make any decisions right now but that is something that we need to be thinking about over the next few months. If you recall, our pilot program, the actual process took us about a year. So, I'm thinking at the latest, it's going to be first of 2013 before... that is going to the latest that we should start the next round because that will give us a year to go through that process. I am guessing we should start before that, and of course, we would know by July what our funding amount is going to be again for FY2012. And there are other avenues of funding that we will be able to look into if we chose to do that. Perhaps even going through the state... excuse me, the Federal Ranchland Protection Program. The only problem when you get into that is timing and it is a different process and you actually have to identify the property first before you go for the funds. So it is something that we need to talk about over the next couple of months and determine what we want to think about doing. As we get into our new business, we are going to talk about the valuation. That is going to help us determine, too, how much money we are really going to need to do a round. At this point, we don't have enough to get a minimum twenty acres without having some additional funding from the 2012 pot of money.

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Mrs. Clark: I read an article, I think it was probably in Lancaster Farming and it was about a new PDR program in Virginia and I'm thinking maybe Augusta. It was one of the real strong agricultural counties and the comment from the Board of Supervisors, it was a small amount of money, but they said they wanted to see how many times they could get it doubled. That surprised me because we had always just talked about getting matching funds through the state and just doubling but no multipliers more than that. In this article, they were talking about maybe multiplying it nine times over and that sort of surprised me, and I didn't know if that was something that the person who is quoted maybe really didn't understand the process or is that a possibility.

Mrs. Baker: Well, I know that Clark County, they did the matching funds through the state and then they also applied to double that going through the FRPP program. I know that they were... they worked that through there process. Northampton County, they had very little money, I want to say something like \$40,000 or \$50,000 through the county and they did a lot of matching through... they got funds through Nature Conservancy and I'd have to check on all the other sources that they used but they bought a million dollar property with only \$40,000 of county money that was put up. So there are ways, you have to be creative about it and you have you have to have somebody that is going to be able to manage that. That is probably going to be a full time job for somebody if you're going to go the route with using more than one source because you've got closing dates and everything that have to be met. There are certain time frames that have to be met and it is certainly something we can explore and see if it is going to be possible. If you get into the Farm and Ranchland Protection money, there are different regulations that may go above and beyond what our program requires. So we would have to kind of cross check those requirements to see...

Mrs. Clark: That makes sense in a county that was highly agricultural versus Stafford.

Mrs. Baker: Right. There is, through DCR, they have a Virginia... don't write it down yet... let me get it right, Conservation Land... anyway, I will let you know the name of it but they actually have funding in July that they approved. Again, you already have to have a property identified, you have to have a property owner who is willing and has basically already signed something that says yes they are going to go through the process because when you apply for those funds, you have to have it identified already and again, it's a reimbursement. So, it's a lot to kind of rely on when you don't know up front and when you have different time frames like that but there are alternatives.

Mrs. Clark: Well, then that leads to my next question, I guess, which means should we go ahead and start a second round of applications and sort of make a decision and then, having a property in mind, go after some additional funding sources. I mean, I know this is a time issue.

Mrs. Baker: Yeah.

Mrs. Clark: And that we don't have the staff to do as much of that as we'd like to do.

Mr. Adams: I want to piggyback on that because if you look at... just go by all the numbers last time. \$66,000 match \$66,000, \$30,000 a lot, four lots. That is a lot of work to go through for four lots but what if you had somebody out there for this money that was willing to do ten, twelve, fifteen lots?

Mrs. Baker: And that is certainly something...

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Mr. Adams: Is it worth doing at that point?

Mrs. Baker: My other suggestion is at least waiting until mid-year review which comes in December and, you know, by then... December 31st is probably when they will let you know whether you are going to get the matching funds through the state. The mid-year review will kind of give us an idea where land use assessment stands and, you know, we can perhaps get an idea, estimate what we are going to have by July. Maybe even say in July, start the round then because then we will know, I mean, we may only have another \$66,000 and that is going to give us a total of what? Almost \$200,000, which still, you know, again, depending upon what we are going to do with our valuation. Are we going to lower that? Just based on it being higher at the time we did our pilot program when that was determined. Is that going to stay the same or lower it to say \$25,000? Those are the things we need to look at and that is going to tell us really how much money we are going to need.

Mrs. Clark: If we get additional funding from the County from the next fiscal year, it would be a shame not to match that as well by some source.

Mrs. Baker: And I'm not sure, that is something I need to check with VDACS, whether we can use this round and apply for the round for the following year and still be able to use both together. Like I said, this year's is going to have that two year... I mean, it is possible it could get done if we, you know, were to do it with the timing of the first, the deadline of the first.

Mr. Hunt arrived at 7:12 p.m.

Mr. Adams: Yeah, but even if you could go in and let's say next time around you get \$66,000 match and mid-year you say we got \$30,000, go for that, we would only match that \$30,000, right? It wouldn't be matching...

Mrs. Baker: Yeah, but it would be next October before they could consider a new application for a new match.

Mr. Adams: Okay.

Mrs. Baker: If they even are going to have it. Sometimes, I mean they, it is just going to depend upon what the state is going to have for next year's program. So there is a lot up in the air at this point and we just need to determine at some point if we have enough money to go ahead and go forward and start looking into other means of matching that as well. You never know, even the end of the budget year, the Board of Supervisors could realize they've got extra money. I mean, they may say, here let's give you another \$100,000 to make this a viable program and that is what we will, kind of, keep our eye on and see how the county is looking by the end of the fiscal year and if you all want to ask for more money at that time. So we do have different options that we can pursue as we go through these next few months. With that, I will keep you posted on what I hear from the state and it will probably be the end of the December before we know something for sure on whether we are going to get it. It usually takes a couple months to get an agreement back from them so. I think that is all I have for now.

Mr. Coen: Okay, anything else on the funding issue? Okay, then we move on to new business, the first one is Development Rights Valuation.

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4. New Business

- Development Rights Valuation

Mrs. Baker: And I guess what we need to do is think about, again, how we are going to look at... I meant to make the copies, if you all recall right now, we pay \$30,000 per development right. A development right is figured, you take your entire property, subtract out basically steep slopes and hydric soils and then a percentage, which we've been using five percent for right-of-way dedication, which are typically what you would do if you were to develop under a preliminary subdivision plan. So that is going to give you your total lot yield. We do have the difference between A-1 and A-2. A-1 is three acre lots, so basically you are dividing by three. So if you recall on the Silver property, we had 98 acres and it was basically 22 development rights that we actually purchased 20 and he threw in the extra two. So for \$300,000, that is what we purchased with the matching \$300,000 from the state. So right now, with the minimum 20 acres, what we have in order to apply for the program, which roughly your highest number of lots there is going to be 6. 6.6 is what that actually is. You are looking at 20 divided by 3, for 3 acre lots. An A-2 lot would then triple that so, basically you could possibly get 20 lots out of an A-2 property, not likely. So, with the valuation, our Comprehensive Plan that was just adopted basically has the same thing. If you are looking at purchasing that kind of property, they recommend taking out the steep slopes and the soils but they also, for some reason, used 4 percent instead of 5 percent of the right-of-way and I meant to ask why that was different. Not going to make a huge impact on that total, but... so we need to talk about number 1, are we are going to stay with the same methodology and coming to that and if we are also going to stay with the same dollars amount or are we going to look at... I wouldn't imagine that we are going to raise it at this point but are we going to look at lowering it potentially. So those are the two pieces that we need to talk about.

Mr. Adams: Well, the methodology I'm fine with, I don't have any... because you are not going through perk tests and everything else as to how many lots you could ultimately actually have, you're doing a math type assessment. I have no problem there. The valuation seem like to me, you know, property values are down 20, 30, 40 percent in some cases, this number has got to go down. Now if you just say that things are down on average 25 percent that would put you down to about 22,500 for a property over where we were. Whether that is the right number, I don't know.

Mrs. Clark: I wish there was some way that we could somehow tie this number into some other parameter so you wouldn't have to change the ordinance every time property values go up or down.

Mrs. Baker: We don't have to change the ordinance because we didn't write that directly into the ordinance for that very reason.

Mrs. Clark: Alright, okay.

Mrs. Baker: We just say in the ordinance that the development rights value would be determined at each time a program round is going to occur.

Mr. Coen: And we don't have to worry about the 4 percent in the Comp Plan versus the 5 percent in ours?

Mrs. Baker: That again is up to you. If you all think it is... change that.

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Mr. Coen: I mean... does it have to...

Mrs. Baker: It doesn't necessarily have to. When we did our assessment we basically came out to an average 5 percent when we went through those preliminary plans.

Mr. Adams: It would take a real good size property to make that one percent difference come up with another three acre lot.

Mr. Coen: Yeah.

Mr. Adams: I don't think on a 50 acre farm, when you do that math at 4 percent or 5 percent, I bet you are going to come up with the same number of lots.

Mrs. Baker: So they may just have rounded down instead of up when they came up with that calculation. I will double check to see...

Mr. Coen: Didn't they use a... I don't want to say formula but wasn't there a rationale for the \$30,000, I don't think it was Scott, but somebody came up?

Mrs. Baker: Well, I mean, I think we originally looked at Fauquier's and we compared what theirs was to what ours. I know there were some calculations made and Scott... excuse me, Mike Keyes from the Commissioner of Revenue's office did a lot of that work and showing how, I know Patricia Kurpiel also did, and how that figure came about.

Mrs. Clark: I am thinking that that though was probably in 2008.

Mrs. Baker: Yeah, we did that before we started the pilot program in January of 2009 because we had that pinned down.

Mr. Adams: I mean, the higher the value of the lot the more enticing it may be to some people but that number has got to be tied into some kind of economic reality.

Mrs. Clark: I agree.

Mr. Coen: I guess the question would be to check with Mike Keyes, check with Fauquier to see if they changed theirs at all.

Mrs. Baker: They have definitely reduced...

Mr. Adams: I know for a fact that Fauquier has reduced theirs. I can't tell you what it went from and to but I know for a fact that it was lowered.

Mrs. Baker: And it actually went from 30 to 25 while we were going through our process at some point. Whether they've dropped again, I will check with them, and check the other localities. Well, none of the other localities do that per unit. But yeah, we can talk with the Commissioner of Revenue to see if he has

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some suggestions based on overall market conditions. As Mr. Adams said, a lot of properties dropped 40 percent in value, that doesn't necessarily affect this but we can...

Mr. McClevey: Stafford County is still a very viable area.

Mrs. Baker: So if you all would like me to do that then I will get some... maybe even have Mike come to the next meeting since he is a little more knowledgeable on all that then I am and get it straight from the horse's mouth.

Mr. Coen: Okay, anything else on the valuation conundrum?

Mr. McClevey: I agree with Jeff that the method that we have is great and Mike could look into that.

Mr. Coen: I agree. I also like the continuity of it so that anybody who is remotely aware of what we did last time will feel that the program is good as opposed to piddling with it every chance we get. Okay, now we will move to Source Assessment of Livestock.

- Source Assessment of Livestock Contribution to Bacteria Loads in Potomac River Tributaries

Mrs. Baker: This is something that came about, our Erosion and Sediment Control folks have been working with GWRC and some other groups on this total maximum daily load issue, basically the pollution diet. What I emailed out to you all, and I didn't make copies, the one page, they had asked us to look at the livestock...

Mr. Hunt: Really interesting reading.

Mr. Coen: Yeah really.

Mrs. Clark: I brought my own.

Mr. Adams: I left mine out in the truck.

Mrs. Baker: I missed a page.

Mr. Hunt: But there are no chickens in Stafford County.

Mr. Adams: I don't know who got my email but I know that factually that some of these things are rather...

Mr. Hunt: Just pulling your chain a little bit.

Mr. Adams: ... a little bit off.

Mr. Coen: Drive down Ferry Road.

Mrs. Baker: And they are basically saying that they get their information from the Ag Census, and I am not sure...

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Mrs. Clark: The Virginia Ag Census, this says, well I wasn't looking so much at chickens as I was cows. This says all cattle and calves, this is January 1, 2009, was 2,800, which is a lot closer than this 4,400.

Mr. Adams: You say all cattle, we are over 6,000.

Mrs. Clark: Didn't I say that? I said 2,800 is a lot closer to reality than the 6,400.

Mr. Adams: Yeah.

Mrs. Clark: Which is listed on the paper that say they are based on the 2007 Ag census. Both Jeff and I think that the 4,000 for milk cows is crazy because I don't think there have ever been 4,000 dairy cows in Stafford County. But when there are zero dairies and I can't even think of a single just family milk cow in our little area, there is just no way.

Mr. Adams: Now, even when I look at 25 in Fauquier County, I know Patty Leonard's got over 400.

Mrs. Clark: That's true. Fauquier has very viable dairies so and I don't know where they are getting their numbers from.

Mr. Adams: And Kenny Smith, I mean, between Kenny Smith and Patty Leonard, they've got close to 1,000 dairy cows right there. So, you know, there are just a lot of these figures that are way off. Some of them, you know, if I have to guess may be half way close but some of them aren't even in the...

Mrs. Clark: Stafford hogs are low but having said that Jeff is probably the only pork producer in Stafford other than just the backyard sow, which are very few and far between. I am sure you are the only one, I don't know how many sows you are running but...

Mr. Adams: Well, I am the only one running sows but I know only because I've sold to some people nearby, I know that a couple of backyard, two or three, just raising them for their own freezer.

Mrs. Clark: Oh yeah.

Mr. Adams: Chickens, you know Marty helped me reduce the number but you know I never got to zero, right?

Mr. McClevey: Right. There were a lot more running around.

Mrs. Baker: So, what do you think is a good number for that?

Mrs. Clark: For hogs? How many sows do you have?

Mr. Adams: I am running twelve sows and I got 50 to 80 piglets at any time.

Mrs. Baker: How do they count them total?

Mrs. Clark: Well, it says hogs and pigs and a sow can have at least two litters a year.

Mr. Adams: At 16 at a time.

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Mrs. Clark: Well...

Mr. Adams: I've had that many. I mean, on average...

Mrs. Clark: Well, I have too but average is usually 8.

Mr. Adams: 8 to 9.

Mrs. Baker: And that is how they count them, though? Average?

Mrs. Clark: Well, I don't know. It says hogs and pigs so I mean... For hogs, I assume they are talking about sows but they could mean, I have no idea.

Mr. Adams: And that is what I am talking about.

Mrs. Clark: In this particular book, we're listed as less than 500 so they don't even bother to write it.

Mr. Adams: And that is what Gail and I were talking about in the elevator coming up here, we know what the beef cow is, we know what a milk cow is, but what exactly is other cattle? I mean, what is the definition, you know, so it could be the same way with pigs. Are they talking about breeding animals or are they talking about anything from a day old up to maturity?

Mrs. Clark: The bottom line is we don't have many breeding sows in Stafford. To say, maybe fifty breeding sows would probably be on the high end.

Mr. Adams: Yeah, that would be high.

Mrs. Clark: The Sokolowski's used to...

Mr. Coen: Didn't we have any sheep?

Mrs. Clark: But I think we have fewer sheep than that.

Mr. Adams: I've got fewer sheep.

Mr. Coen: Where are there sheep?

Mrs. Clark: Well, once again, he probably has one of the larger flocks.

Mr. Adams: You see two or three here or there but you don't see anything of any significance. You know if this number was reduced to 450, I would say it is probably more accurate. But that is just anecdotal.

Mrs. Clark: Once again, this says January 1, 2009, all sheep and lambs were under 500.

Mr. Adams: What I think would be interesting, I don't know if they can even come up with this figure but what I thought of, only because the form came to the house a week ago, when you do the land use you say, well, I got this many this and this many this and right on down the line. I don't know if that's

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something that whoever does the land use could just say well according to our count, we got this many... you know, people are claiming this many cattle, this many... I don't know.

Mrs. Clark: I think that is where you are going to find the closest numbers to reality. Crawford's used to have sheep, a lot of sheep, but they don't anymore. I don't know anybody else with a large flock.

Mr. Hunt: Well, you know every time I've looked at any of these things, and I am talking on my Soil and Water Conservation Board hat at the moment, all of this data is old and it all comes from various places, from data sources that are not readily trackable. And the real issue isn't so much, is Stafford right? Is the relative mode right? Is it relatively, do I have more sheep in Stafford than I have in Prince William, then I have in... are the relative numbers... because they never even get close to the real number.

Mrs. Clark: No, but I would say that all the Fauquier numbers are low.

Mr. Adams: No, I know there are more than 5 sheep in Fauquier.

Mrs. Clark: Right.

Mr. Adams: And I know that no matter what the numbers are, I know that there are more sheep in Fauquier than there is in Stafford.

Mr. Hunt: If I corrected these numbers and I got all the exact right numbers for each county. I am not disputing that the numbers are wrong, but if I got all the right numbers for every county would it change the outlook of that map? And I think the answer is no.

Mrs. Clark: Because when you take a look at the other items that add to the nutrient load, I would say that in Stafford livestock is the least of your worries. It is probably below household pets.

Mr. Coen: Yeah.

Mrs. Baker: And also, when you are looking at the map itself, a lot of the Hartwood area itself is in the Rappahannock and not the Potomac watershed. So, you know, I don't know just based on this map how much you think is actually... You know the light green is the Rappahannock...

Mr. Hunt: It says on the 2007 Census that they were collected in 2005 and 2006, so you're looking at data, even if they were accurate, that is five or six years old.

Mrs. Baker: And that is what I wanted to confirm, if we wanted more realistic numbers to use then we just need to let them know.

Mr. Hunt: Well, if that is the case then we can go back to them and say that the numbers don't look right.

Mrs. Baker: Yeah.

Mr. Hunt: Just in general, they don't look right.

Mr. Coen: I guess that the question would be is that...how often is that....?

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Mrs. Clark: And I thought that I had this, it says 2008, but the data here was January of 2009 and I thought I had one that was a little bit more current than this but I couldn't find it the other day. I just knew it was more current than the 2007.

Mr. Adams: And most of those census data are voluntary anyway.

Mrs. Clark: Right.

Mr. Hunt: Good point.

Mrs. Clark: And so, I am thinking that Jeff's idea of the land use form is probably your best count. You may not get all of the backyard chickens because a lot of those places are not in land use.

Mr. Adams: Well, keep in mind too, the way land use works, you got to have, like, I think one cow puts 8 acres in. So if you've got a 100-acre farm, you could put down, well I've got 15 cows, you could have 50 but 15 is all it would take to keep your property in land use so, you know, they just may put a number on there. And for that reason, you know, your bigger animals qualify for more. You got to have, back when I was doing chickens, you had to have like 200 chickens to qualify one acre. Well, what am I going to do? I'm not going to... you know, I'm just going to put the cow numbers in there and don't worry about some of these other numbers so much.

Mrs. Baker: Well, let's not spend a lot of time on it but I think if we tell them, yes, we have no dairy farms right now so this is an extremely high number. So they should lower that and they should probably lower the sheep and lambs too.

Mr. Adams: Well, the other thing I do know, just for me, there almost ought to be a other category because... it may not be significant numbers but you got llamas out here, alpacas, goats weren't included.

Mrs. Clark: And goats are becoming significant, maybe not in Stafford yet but definitely...

Mr. Adams: You know, maybe, and I know this doesn't just apply to me but under horses and ponies, you can also include burrows. They are the same but they are different. You know, those would be minor numbers but still, there are starting to be people that milk a couple of goats here and a couple of goats there.

Mrs. Clark: And meat goats.

Mr. Adams: And meat goats, yeah.

Mrs. Baker: Okay, we can give that feedback to the folks that are running this little program.

Mr. McClevey: Jeff, what watershed are you in?

Mr. Adams: I don't know the tributary, I'm in the Potomac and I know that I go into Able Lake. So whatever...

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Mrs. Baker: You are probably the Potomac Creek. We've got Potomac Creek, Accokeek Creek, Austin Run.

Mr. Adams: Is this Potomac Creek here?

Mr. Coen: Yeah.

Mr. Adams: Well then that is what I am in.

Mrs. Baker: That is Able Lake here.

Mr. Adams: That is what I am in.

Mrs. Baker: You've got the Chopawamsic and Quantico Creek.

Mr. McClevey: ... our main tributary, which actually has a name.

Mrs. Baker: What is it?

Mr. McClevey: Meadow Branch.

Mrs. Baker: Okay.

Mr. McClevey: It was always called Meadow Branch or Brentsmill.

Mrs. Baker: So those are all the sub-watershed of the Potomac.

Mr. McClevey: I thought it was interesting because it did give all the tributaries going into these creeks and it was really interesting for me to look at the Widewater area. And kind of assess what is out there and what is feeding into Meadow Branch and so forth. So I am going to get out and do some driving over the weekend and see if I can count some cows.

Mrs. Baker: You're thinking it would be better for the chickens...

Mrs. Clark: Well, the layers, they have 951 layers.

Mr. Adams: There are probably 1,000 chickens laying eggs.

Mrs. Clark: Right and I think that could be close. Now, really the only one, once again, we have broilers. Jeff is probably the only one with a broiler operation. He has more than zero but I don't know that he has enough to make it.

Mr. Adams: Now, on the other hand, if I was going to pick one number on here that was low, you know everything else was way high. Horses may be a little low, not by much but...

Mrs. Clark: I know so many people that are getting rid of their horses that I just do not have a clue as to what the horse population is.

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Mr. Adams: Oh, I don't either but 5 years ago I would have said this number was extremely low.

Mrs. Clark: I would have too.

Mr. Adams: Right now...

Mrs. Clark: I don't know.

Mr. Adams: If I was going to guess, that would be the only number...

Mrs. Clark: And I am not sure where we could find an accurate number for equine.

Mrs. Baker: Okay.

Mrs. Clark: I mean, John Howe is the extension person in charge of livestock. He is out of Spotsylvania but his area covers Stafford as well, but I'm not sure that he even has numbers.

Mrs. Baker: Okay. Well, this will give them a better idea. Particularly with the 4,000 milk cows. Alright.

Mr. Coen: Okay.

Mr. Adams: And what happens, and I will go back to... for what they're looking for, because they are doing TMDL, the numbers don't mean anything. It's how many animal units that you've got. Because I can guarantee you this, 1,000 beef cows will produce just a tiny bit more manure than 1,000 chickens, not by much.

Mrs. Baker: That is what they do, use the animal units when they are coming into their methodology.

Mr. McClevey: What did that chart mean when it said a dog is equivalent to how many cows?

Mr. Adams: Yeah, you see... Animal unit is defined as 1,000 pounds that is the bottom line. An animal unit is 1,000 pounds. So, if dogs weigh 50 pounds apiece, how many dogs does it take to get to 1,000? How many Chihuahuas at 6 pounds apiece will it take to get there? There was one number on that chart that was way off. The beaver number.

Mr. McClevey: The beaver number.

Mr. Adams: Yeah, well like 165 million...

Mrs. Clark: Thousand.

Mr. McClevey: 165 thousand.

Mr. Adams: Thousand. Yeah, okay. 165 thousand, you know...

Mrs. Clark: That was a lot.

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Mr. McClevey: 165 thousand beavers are equal to one cow. Is that they are saying?

Mrs. Clark: No. It says they are equal to 0.2.

Mr. McClevey: Equivalent number of sources to one beef cow.

Mrs. Clark: Yeah, but the reason is the fecal coliform content was so little in beavers. It was only 0.2, they must have very clean poop.

Mr. McClevey: You know what, but that's interesting because we are always learned as fish and wildlife service people that beaver ponds are high in fecal coliform.

Mrs. Clark: Well, because 100 percent of it goes in the water, probably.

Mr. McClevey: Yeah, exactly.

Mrs. Baker: And they stop the flow so it is trapped there. It is not running off to the stream.

Mr. McClevey: Right. So what did this chart mean? So was it saying that it takes 73.33 pets to equal one cow?

Mr. Adams: Yeah, I mean that is what they try to... it's just that... the beaver number is just a typo. It has got to be.

Mrs. Clark: I don't know.

Mr. Coen: Well, am I correct that they are going to take all of this mathematical wonder to figure how they are going to crack down on the locality. Then to me I have a math problem with it for using faulty numbers.

Mrs. Baker: Well...

Mr. Coen: And then I would get into the whole methodology of how many dogs equal cow and all this stuff. I mean...

Mrs. Clark: How many dogs equal a cow is probably a lot closer to being correct because at least you can analyze that in a lab, you know in a laboratory somewhere.

Mr. Coen: Yeah.

Mrs. Clark: It is a little bit more quantitative. I mean, the number is a quantitative measure but we just don't have any way of finding an accurate. Have we decided though which... you know there is a chart of BMP options, do we have any decision on what Stafford is going to do?

Mrs. Baker: Well, I think all of this process is going to be open to public input.

Mrs. Clark: I think Mike said there had to be a decision by December.

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Mrs. Baker: To get back on this information.

Mrs. Clark: To make a decision on how we were going to approach.

Mrs. Baker: And I didn't even look at any of the other information because this was all they asked us to look at. You know, if you all have input that you want to provide we can certainly pass that on.

Mrs. Clark: Well, last time we discussed this a smidgen, that this Committee had discussed a couple of months ago, the suggestion that you had brought up, which was if the county spent some money to hire a person to come around and do the nutrient load on the farms, even if the farms really didn't put those BMP's into practice, at least it would get the county off the hook. That was the terminology...

Mr. Hunt: That is exactly where I was coming from and I just saw this in the Chesapeake Bay Act in the Soil and Water Conservation Districts. The numbers are just not good in the Ches Bay Model or anywhere else but nobody's got better numbers. You know, unless you turn into every little community and you said how many cows and chickens and then nobody would tell the truth. The numbers are just not good and it would be really nice if there was some way for Stafford to just, kind of get ahead of the curve and start the process. I think they could change the name now to resource management plan, I think is the current terminology.

Mr. Adams: The thing is, even if the County sent somebody out...

Mr. Hunt: Yeah.

Mr. Adams: To try to count, they would have to knock on doors and actually say can I look because a lot of these... you will never see, if all you can do is stand in the state right-of-way and look, you will never come up with a close number either.

Mr. Hunt: You get a nutrient management plan or a resource management plan, again if I own the world, I would look at everything in the tax record that was coded as agriculture and then I would go out and try to create some sort of resource management plan for each of those agricultural plots and then I would use that to document my TMDL reductions.

Mr. Adams: It would almost take a collaborative effort, because you would have to go to... you know, Ron Wisniewski only would have a guess on numbers for farmers that he has worked with. If he hasn't worked with them... I want to say her name is Etta, is that right?

Mrs. Clark: Yes.

Mr. Adams: You know Etta can give numbers but if they haven't worked with the farmer, they won't have any more idea....

Mr. Hunt: That is why I kept going back to the County tax codes. The parcels in the County that are listed as Ag are easy to identify. Yeah, Etta and Ron are the smartest people I know but they have a very limited database. Is that the right way to say it? I mean they know what they know but if they have not worked with a farmer, they don't know what's going on with that land.

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Mrs. Clark: And Mike was saying at the last meeting that the county can bring up all of the parcels that are in land use but he cannot print out a... they are not able to do the printing of the number of or the actual parcels that are in Ag.

Mr. Hunt: I missed that meeting, but Scott Mayausky can.

Mrs. Clark: Oh, okay.

Mr. Hunt: The Commissioner of Revenue can. You know the Commissioner of Revenue can tell you what's...

Mr. Adams: You know, here again, maybe you can go someplace like... you would have to go to couple of Farm Bureaus, the way Farm Bureau works and they have insured people and then they have producer insured and maybe they could...

Mrs. Clark: Mike told me the other day that they weren't allowed to give out that producer number.

Mr. Adams: I'm sure they can't but maybe working with the county on something like TMDL they might be able to poll their members and come back with numbers that are at least closer reflect reality then what these numbers do.

Mrs. Clark: That is true. There is a bigger issue with all of this, though, and that is I really want to make sure that the whole problem with TMDL does not get put on the shoulder of the farmers because in this county the land owners that are pouring all that fertilizer on their lawns are just as much of a problem, if not more. I think that it is easy to point the finger at the farmers and make them come into compliance.

Mr. Hunt: Because they are accountable and they have one vote as opposed to 1,000...

Mrs. Clark: Exactly. And it just seems easy to say "oh, those big horrible farmers", and in most cases that is not the issue.

Mr. Hunt: Right and I think...

Mrs. Clark: And I don't think farmers mind carrying their own load but not to the exclusion of some kind of responsibility...

Mr. Hunt: Senator Stewart introduced a bill that kicks in in 2013, which makes you essentially have a prescription in order to get nitrogen for a yard. You have nutrient management plans or resource management plans and they can be very surfaced. They don't have to be... the resource management plans that you've seen before through detailed aerial photos and plots... a resource management plan can be a couple of hand written pages about what you plan to do. There is no guidance out yet about that. You take that, you link that up with the Senator Stewart fertilizer bill and all of a sudden, you could show how Stafford was meeting its TMDL criteria without impacting the farmer.

Mr. Adams: Because I have a nutrient management plan and the biggest problem with the nutrient management plan as it existed when I got mine.

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Mr. Hunt: Yeah.

Mr. Adams: The person that I have to deal with was in Tappahannock.

Mr. Hunt: Right.

Mr. Adams: And he only had about 30 counties, you know one guy... or whatever, 20 counties that he is writing them for.

Mr. Hunt: And the one I looked at was pathetic. I mean, they didn't have the parcels right, I mean, the farmers complained. That is why I keep coming back to a Stafford guy that writes Stafford plans and you would not have that problem.

Mr. Coen: So, I guess my question would be, would the envisioning of this be a full time for the year or part time for summer?

Mr. Hunt: Well, now you get into politics. You could... Stafford County, I'm really stepping on it now, Stafford County gives the Soil and Water Conservation Board... By the way my term expires in December and I am not running again.

Mrs. Clark: I wondered.

Mr. Hunt: I am not doing that anymore. Stafford County gives Soil and Water Conservation District about \$20,000 a year right now for which Stafford County doesn't get much. You know, if Stafford County wanted to punch that up to say \$30,000 or something, they could hire through the Soil and Water... so for about \$10,000 more than they are already spending Stafford County could hire through the Soil and Water Conservation District a full time person dedicated to writing nothing but plans for Stafford. And all you would have to do is put it in the MOU. That attaches to the money you send to the Soil and Water Conservation Board. And I actually talked to Mike about that before he left. I talked to Anthony about that before Mike left. That is how he would do that.

Mr. Coen: Okay, because they are starting, I mean, how far into the Budget process?

Mrs. Baker: We just started.

Mr. Coen: Okay.

Mr. Hunt: For next year.

Mr. Coen: So, we... timewise this could go... we could press this to go into the Budget for next year to be...

Mr. Hunt: Yes you could. Frankly the decision was whether they were going to give the Soil and Water Conservation any money at all. Fredericksburg cut theirs out.

Mrs. Baker: Who has it gone to in the past? For what has the \$20,000 gone toward?

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Mr. Coen: General operating.

Mr. Hunt: What?

Mrs. Baker: Okay. Anything that would be designated in the line item.

Mr. Hunt: That's not fair to say it that way. Etta did writes some plans and Ron did work. But it wasn't targeted and there was no metric to show return on investment for Stafford money to Stafford County. That would be what you would like to see.

Mr. Coen: Can... I would assume it would be beneficial for Anthony to move forward if something came from us to say we would like this. Would you be willing to write up something to go to Anthony?

Mr. Hunt: Yes, but I would like to wait until January 1st when my term is officially over. I am being a bit duplicitous if I negotiate against my own district as an elected official.

Mr. Coen: Okay.

Mr. Hunt: Really, I am not comfortable... I am not doing it anymore because I am not comfortable with how we spend the money.

Mr. Coen: What timeframe do we need to do it because if he ...

Mr. Hunt: I would be glad to meet with Anthony tomorrow and talk about all this. I just wouldn't want to...

Mr. Coen: Right.

Mr. Adams: Do they even have a candidate to fill your slot?

Mr. Hunt: No.

Mr. Coen: No, Art tried to get me but I can't get out of school to do it, so.

Mr. Hunt: Now there are two positions and only one of them are filled. Only one candidate is running for two positions. Mike, the NAACP guy.

Mr. Coen: Okay. I guess I'm being... because January would be awfully late in the process.

Mrs. Baker: Well, we are at the end of October and we haven't submitted anything yet.

Mr. Hunt: I would be more than happy if the Ag/PDR Commission recommended that the County Administrator talk to me about how to send funds to the Soil and Water Conservation. I would be more than happy to have that conversation. I just wouldn't want to make a formal proposal about money while I am sitting on that Board.

Mr. Coen: That's fair. Because then, if Mike thinks it helpful, one of us can do that.

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Mr. Hunt: Right. I can draft an MOU on how to do that and all that.

Mr. Coen: Okay.

Mr. Hunt: One used to... Actually one used to exist. That said that, it just kind of...

Mr. Coen: So, the feeling of the Committee, we would appreciate if you would sit down...

Mr. Hunt: Yeah.

Mr. Coen: ... with Anthony about that.

Mr. Hunt: And again, the point is to try... my point here is so I am completely transparent here, the farmer gets the raw deal because you got one vote per 1,000 acres and the resident got three votes per one acre. Did that come out right?

Mr. Adams: That's not even counting apartments.

Mr. Hunt: I am not even counting that. The ratio is just off mark and no one... none of these things take into account the urban runoff. If you started doing nutrient management plans, then all of a sudden you can begin to document that the Ag side of the community is being responsible and I would need to take steps on the urban side of the community.

Mr. Adams: And in some cases, there ought to even be anecdotal evidence for that.

Mrs. Baker: I'm sure there is.

Mr. Adams: If they can make the conclusion coming out of the Alexandria, Arlington and Fairfax, where there is not a bleeping head of livestock, it is obvious that the farmers aren't doing it.

Mr. Hunt: Well, how about if I look in the very paper that you've got there and you look Austin Run and you look at the fecal coliform or whatever it is that is in there. How many farms border Austin Run?

Mr. Coen: Yeah.

Mr. Hunt: Can you take a guess? There is horse stable at the end of Aquia Drive in Aquia Harbour and we do nothing to manage our runoff or anything. We don't have too.

Mr. Coen: Okay, so we will need a committee to ... I agree, I think we all agree with the idea that it would be nice to get... how did we say this before, to get ahead of what all this is going to do because quite honestly I have strong problems with how this is going through.

Mr. McClevey: So, I have a question, is the thought to have somebody... have Stafford County hire somebody to write plans?

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Mr. Hunt: Or send money to the Soil and Water Conservation Board that directs them to hire somebody. It is probably cheaper to do that with the benefits package and everything.

Mrs. Baker: Okay.

Mr. McClevey: But are we not... like for example, is it to the... do we know the ramifications of the result of the numbers? Does Stafford County know that there will be fines or what is going to happen for non-compliance?

Mr. Hunt: I think the answer is, the short answer to that question is no they don't know. The more complicated answer is that there is no locality in the state of Virginia that is going to meet the requirement and the fines would be so heavy that the DEQ wouldn't know what to do with all the money and so they are not going to get levied. I mean, it's just practically speaking they cannot enforce the projected fines because I mean, it would bankrupt Stafford County and then we are in better shape than some places.

Mr. McClevey: And is there any way... is there any way that we or this Committee can move ahead with maybe some plan to track other nutrient loading? For example, polling Homeowners Associations on a voluntary basis and say okay, how many people in your subdivision voluntarily are going to say that we treat their lawn with fertilizer this year and how many pounds do they put down? And there are enough Homeowner's Associations that might want to say that, or a pet in the back yard.

Mr. Hunt: You could even do some things or make some broad assumptions that anyone who buys fertilizer at Lowe's is putting it down in Stafford. There are ways...

Mr. McClevey: Not everybody does that. I might buy a bag of fertilizer and I might use five pounds one year and...

Mr. Hunt: Right, but on average, it is sold... 10 million pounds of fertilizer sold in Stafford County, you could guess.

Mr. Coen: Yeah.

Mr. Hunt: But yes, there are ways do that. I think the bigger issue here is that it appears to me that the Ag/PDR is expanding its role and is that something that is in our charter or is that something elected officials want us to do? And if so, do we become, kind of, the Ag/PDG/ Ches Bay/ TMDL or whatever? I mean, what can we become? Because I remember the first meeting I came to I thought I was being appointed to the PDR Commission only to find out it was really the Ag Commission but I'm happy about it. I think the role of this Committee is merged and growing and I think if we do what you are talking about Marty, we've taken on a broader charter, probably a meaningful charter but a broader charter.

Mrs. Baker: Well, what I would like to do first is check with Steve Hubble and Mike Lott and find out what is already taking place.

Mr. Adams: I know the nutrient management plan is simple. You ask to get one, you get on a waiting list, they will do it for you eventually. But if you don't ask to have one done, there is not going to be one written.

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Mr. Hunt: Right.

Mr. Adams: You know, the farmer has to actively go out and seek it and usually the only reason the people like me do it is because of the tax benefit. Now I can buy certain things and get a tax credit for having the plan that I would have to pay full value on without a plan.

Mr. Hunt: Right. Even if I say that there are 1,200 parcels in Scott Mayausky's database that are documented as Ag parcels, you would have to... pardon me but you would have to have some triage system, you couldn't give out 1,200 a year, you know, you would work through and maybe you would only get 10 done a year. You should be able to show progress towards TMDL restrictions in your county. That is what moving toward the goal, I think in some respects, is more important than meeting the goal because the goal is arbitrary and not... doesn't mean much.

Mr. Coen: Okay. Any other discussion?

Mrs. Baker: I just want to go back to Gail's initial comment about providing feedback on the overall intent of that. Is that, kind of, covering what you were getting to or do you want another means to provide additional feedback on the study itself?

Mrs. Clark: On the TMDL issue?

Mrs. Baker: Yeah, right and the comments that are requested by December.

Mrs. Clark: The only thing that I would like to know is, I think that Stafford has to make a decision by December about how they are going to attack this based on what Mike had said at the last meeting. I would just like to know what Stafford decides.

Mrs. Baker: Okay. And at our next meeting, I will get Mike to come and fill you guys in on more specifics. He probably will know a little bit more.

Mrs. Clark: He had said that he wasn't 100 percent sure because there was somebody else really who was in charge but I figured he might know. So...

Mrs. Baker: Okay.

Mrs. Clark: The guy with the maps.

Mr. McClevey: With the year that we've had with rain fall can be impacting the lots and water control issues and all that. Flushing systems out...

Mr. Adams: We had the exact same thing in June, July, August Marty. You have just got to average it out.

Mr. Coen: Yeah. Okay, we move on to unfinished business.

5. Unfinished Business

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- Farmers Market Ordinance and Regulations – establish committee

Mr. Coen: The Farmers Market Ordinance, regulations and the committee.

Mr. Adams: Once again, Mrs. Baker dragged me to the Board of Supervisors meeting and the Planning Commission... the Planning Commission, in addition to talking about the farmers market, they also had me blab about the Transfer of Development Rights. So I spoke a little bit about that. One of the members actually wanted to include somebody from the Economic Development on this Committee and I think we said two each and one from the Economic Development, is that... so it would be a five member Committee, but that's all. There was nothing about when the first meeting would be or who it would be.

Mrs. Baker: Well, the Planning Commission established their two members. Holly Hazard and Pete Fields, which those are they two that are ...

Mr. Adams: Pete said he would just be on it until...

Mrs. Baker: Just through December but that might be the brunt of the work and report back in January. So Pete and Holly, and if Pete has a replacement Planning Commissioner in January, then you know... But again, you may have your work already done to a certain extent by that point or at least enough to make a recommendation. So those are the two from the Planning Commission. The Economic Development Authority, they are actually taking that up at their meeting on November 4th. What Jeff Harvey recommended was that we go ahead and you all establish your two and we could even go as far as having an initial meeting just to get together on what the discussion items are because we are not sure how much they would get involved in the upfront talk about land use and different land use issues. Or, you all could set a meeting for the second week in November after they have appointed somebody as well. What I would recommend is tonight you go ahead and appoint two committee members and so we can at least get an initial meeting and the second week in November would be good. The only thing is that the two Planning Commissioners that are on it prefer daytime meetings so I don't know if that would work for anybody. Mr. Fields requested preferably 10 o'clock in the morning on any given day and Mrs. Hazard...

Mr. Hunt: I am semi-retired. I thought you or Gail would be better but if you can't make a 10 o'clock...

Mr. Adams: Well, I can do 10 o'clock in the morning because all I am doing this time of year is substitute teaching. So if I know that next Wednesday that I have a 10 o'clock meeting...

Mr. Hunt: You can do that.

Mr. Adams: ... I just don't accept a sub assignment on that day. But you know, I can make a 10 o'clock meeting generally work.

Mrs. Clark: And I think you need to be on that committee.

Mr. Coen: Yeah, I do too.

Mr. Hunt: And if you need a second person I think Gail you would be better than I would too. How much time do you have?

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Mrs. Clark: Well, once again, my schedule is pretty open, pretty flexible as far as I know ahead of time. I am not sure that... I mean, I will do it if you want me to but I know that like Marty, I know that you have some real strong feelings that maybe are not reflected by other members of the Committee. I don't know if you want to do it or not.

Mr. McClevey: No.

Mrs. Clark: To make sure your voice is heard.

Mr. McClevey: My preference would be for Gail and Jeff. That is the way I have felt all along, because you all are actively involved in the markets and always have been. So I could make the meetings but no, I appreciate it. You guys need to run with this.

Mrs. Clark: Are you sure?

Mr. McClevey: Yes.

Mr. Hunt: I could do it too but I think that you guys are much closer.

Mr. Coen: You could be an alternate.

Mr. Hunt: Yeah, I would be glad to do it.

Mr. McClevey: That is a good idea.

Mr. Hunt: I have plenty to do, don't think that semi-retired means I don't work.

Mr. Adams: Did they set a date when they want the first meeting to be?

Mrs. Baker: No. I was just... I let the Planning Commissioners know that once you all had established the people and had an idea then we could even set that. Like I said, the EDA member, we will not know until the 4th. I believe it is at 11 o'clock. Is that a Friday?

Mr. Coen: Yes ma'am.

Mrs. Baker: So, you know, that's two weeks.

Mr. Coen: Yeah, two weeks.

Mrs. Baker: ...that we are losing. I don't even know if they are going to want to be on it because they put it in the form of asking them if they wanted to participate. But if you wanted to go ahead and set a meeting, say, for that second week in November then we can let them know when it is.

Mr. Adams: Well, I can meet the first week in November but next week is already shot for me. I mean, I can open up...

Mr. Coen: You mean this week is already shot? Next week is the first week in November.

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Mr. Adams: That's right, I will be in Danville for Virginia Biological Farming.

Mr. Coen: So it has to be the next week.

Mr. Adams: Yeah.

Mr. Coen: So it would have to be the second week regardless.

Mr. Adams: And Monday I got to come to the County Administration Building with the pig in the afternoon so some lucky county employee gets to kiss the pig.

Mr. Coen: Okay. So I guess the second week in November.

Mrs. Clark: So it's up to us to set a meeting?

Mrs. Baker: I mean, I would just... I would get the ball rolling.

Mrs. Clark: The Planning Commission doesn't want...

Mrs. Baker: I already polled when they could do it. What I will do is, if you all could, and if you want to give them a couple dates that you guys can do it then I will go back to them and say here are some dates that were offered and I will confirm with everybody.

Mr. Coen: The 8th is Election Day, it will be chaos.

Mr. Adams: The 11th is a holiday.

Mr. Coen: Right. So you need the 9th or 10th.

Mr. Adams: If I had to choose, I would rather it be the Wednesday than a Thursday.

Mr. Coen: I mean, in theory, I guess you could go on Election Day.

Mrs. Baker: I wouldn't recommend because you have Planning Commissioners... I don't know if any of them are involved in...

Mrs. Clark: I'm pretty sure I could do it that Wednesday, I don't have my calendar in front of me but I can always do it on a Wednesday.

Mrs. Baker: Tell you what, tomorrow why don't you two send me maybe four days of that week and the following week, just send me maybe four days that are good and I will send all those to those two.

Mrs. Clark: Thank you.

Mrs. Baker: Because as long as we don't need to announce it, we just need to send an announcement when it is going to be three days in advance of the meeting.

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Mr. Adams: Are we on or do we have to vote?

Mr. Coen: I make a motion that we put Jeff and Gail on that Committee with Bob Hunt as alternate, is there a second?

Mr. McClevey: I would like to second that.

Mr. Coen: Okay. Any discussion? Seeing none, all those in favor say aye, opposed nay. Okay the ayes have it.

Mr. Adams: I didn't know.

Mrs. Baker: Sometimes the Chairman can just appoint.

Mr. Adams: I was just asking a question.

Mr. Coen: Yep, not a problem. Okay, any other business?

Mr. Adams: Can I bring up a couple small things?

Mr. Coen: Yes.

Mr. Adams: One is, like I said, next Monday I am involved with County bringing the pig for the United Way for Kiss a Pig and I told the County that all I would charge them is whatever advertising they do or whatever, that the farm be included. But then on Saturday, the county is doing something. M. C. Moncure has got me going to Aquia Church again with Chip and Dale so if you want to come see my red heads in action, they will be up at Aquia Church on Saturday and they pose for pictures and people that I can lift, like Kathy, can even go for a ride. The other thing is on farmers markets, not here in Stafford, but Manassas is having a winter market and is Dale City is having a winter market. With the exception of closing down, like in Dale City on Sunday, we are not going to be there Christmas Day or New Year's Day but otherwise it will be markets in the somewhat immediate area all winter long. And then Elizabeth Borst down with the Route 3 market is not doing it every weekend but she picks certain dates on the calendar where she is going to have...

Mrs. Clark: Periodically.

Mr. Adams: Periodically winter markets so that is something else that is something else happening on the Ag front.

Mrs. Clark: And Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania and King George did get that grant from the USDA.

Mr. Adams: Oh, she got \$88,000 in one grant and \$30,000 some in another.

Mrs. Baker: And part of that is to work with the SNAP program.

Mr. Coen: Cool, good. Okay, any other business? Okay, just sort of a heads up I understand that the county is having its Holiday get together December 6th at Riverside.

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Mrs. Baker: Is it Riverside?

Mr. Coen: Yes, that is what I was told this morning.

Mrs. Baker: Oh, they changed it from the winery last week.

Mr. Coen: They may have, I just had somebody let me know a heads up. So I don't know the time but usually it is in the evening. It is very nice so thank you.

Mrs. Baker: It is for all of the Boards and Commissions.

6. Next Meeting

- November 28, 2011 Regular Meeting

Mr. Coen: So we get together again November 28th, so far we have the issue of livestock, the evaluation and possibly a report back from our Farmers Market Committee and also looking at the issue about staffing and nutrients and things like that. Okay, and...

Mr. McClevey: Just to throw a quick question out on the table here, there are elections coming up and I've got three individuals running in my area and I have no clue if they... one of them, Mr. Cavalier would know me but what's the protocol for us as Ag members? Should we make contact with them to say, after the fact of course, after they are elected to say I'm on the Ag committee?

Mr. Adams: I was brazen last time when I went to vote, Joe Brito and Gary Snellings were both standing there and I said guys, I don't see the Ag being a political committee, I farm, I'm on there, I'm not going to tell you which one I am voting for but I would like you both to consider me for the... and both of them said yeah. You know, right there, so I mean I think it's because of the type of committee it is. It's not...

Mr. Coen: Yeah.

Mrs. Clark: And we still have one district not represented. Is that correct? I'm just not sure which one.

Mr. Coen: Mine, George Washington. I mean, technically I am Garrisonville. I tried to be two but it won't let me serve two different districts at the same time.

Mr. Hunt: I don't really think there is any protocol, Marty. I think you could do whatever you like. I know that from propositions like Planning Commission and stuff like that, those deals are cut long before the elections are made and in the case of the Widewater election, I don't live in Widewater but it has to be a pretty close race between those three guys to be honest with you. Probably a toss-up as to who comes out ahead. I wouldn't hesitate to do what Jeff said at all, send them an email or give them a call and say I've served on this Commission and would like to do that again.

Mr. Adams: That is what I did.

Mr. Coen: Technically, we serve until we are not appointed.

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Mrs. Baker: Right.

Mr. Coen: So that if they never mention you at all, you stay.

Mrs. Baker: Actually...

Mr. McClevey: I don't know.

Mr. Coen: Yeah, no that is how it works.

Mrs. Baker: Actually, you all are at the pleasure of the Board, I believe.

Mr. Coen: Yeah.

Mrs. Baker: So, you are not necessarily running out on December 31st like the Planning Commission does. Coinciding with their Board members, their terms expire. I don't think your terms actually expire.

Mr. Hunt: I was on the Utilities Commission before this, I think our terms expired.

Mrs. Baker: They do. Several of them do but I'm pretty sure...I will double check.

Mr. Adams: Half of the Supervisors don't even know this is a Committee.

Mrs. Baker: But I will look for sure.

Mr. Coen: Because I remember... I forget who it was, it's been a while since I've been here for six years. Somebody, their term technically ended and they waited to be replaced and it turned out the Board member, I mean it was in January, February, and the person never heard so they finally called the Board member, it was a new person and they were like yeah, you are still on it.

Mr. Hunt: Are we adjourned now, kind of sort of?

Mr. Coen: Okay, all in favor of adjourning? Okay we are adjourned.

7. Adjournment

With no further business the meeting was adjourned at 8:11PM.